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per annum.

No. 16,819.

號 十月四年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

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Tel. 616.



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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
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Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SATURDAY.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
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No Season ticket will be issued until
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Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order
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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.



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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH OFFENSIVE EXTENDING.

FIGHTING TOWARDS LA BASSEE.

London, April 10.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters States:—
The great offensive is gradually
extending. I hear there is fighting
to-day towards La Bassée.

Yesterday was the most successful
day for the British since July 1st,
1916. We now dominate Vimy
Ridge. The accomplishment of this
great feat in a single day would have
been deemed incredible a few months
ago.

I saw a big batch of prisoners
coming in. They were clean and
tidy, which is significant of pretty
free surrenders. Besides 150 Officers,
the prisoners include five Battalion
Commanders. The captures of
material include fine hauls of trench
mortars, machine guns, bomb throw-
ers and ammunition. The enemy
destroyed great quantities of sup-
plies.

The weather continued to be
atrocious, and a bitterly cold gale,
laden with snow flurries, is blowing.

OVER 9,000 PRISONERS ON MONDAY.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ALONG THE WHOLE BATTLE-FRONT.

London, April 10.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

"The severe night fighting at the
northern end of Vimy Ridge, where
the enemy had retained a footing,
resulted in the enemy being ejected.
An enemy counter-attack failed.
We cleared the eastern slope of the
Ridge, and repulsed counter-attacks.
We advanced, and seized the vil-
lage of Fampoux and the neighbour-
ing defences to the north and south
of the Scarpe.

The prisoners taken on Monday
total over 9,000. We also captured
40 guns.

We drove the enemy from the high
ground between Le Verquier and
Hargicourt.

The fighting continues along the
whole battle-front.

A strong enemy night attack on a
narrow front, to the south-east of
Ypres reached our support line, but
was immediately ejected.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

A German official communique,
transmitted by wireless, states:—

The battle of Arras continues.

The English, after several days
artillery activity, attacked on Mon-
day, following a most violent increase
in their fire over a front of twenty
kilometres, with the result that after
hard fighting they penetrated our
positions and the roads radiating
from Arras.

They failed to break through.

Two of our Divisions suffered con-
siderably in stubbornly resisting the
superiority of the enemy.

We penetrated beyond the third
English line south-eastward of Ypres
and returned with fifty prisoners.

A French attack at Laffaux broke
down.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN LONDON.

London, April 10.

The French War Minister is on a
visit to London.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

London, April 10.
The King has telegraphed to Field-
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, as fol-
lows:—

"The whole Empire will rejoice
at yesterday's successful opera-
tions. Canada will be proud that
the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen
to her troops. I heartily congratu-
late you and all who have partaken
in this splendid achievement."

THE BRITISH REPLY TO GERMAN BOASTING.

London, April 10.

The Battle of Arras is the British
reply to the German boast at the time
of the Somme retreat, that they had
completely disarranged the British
offensive plans; and it should finally
dispose of the theory of pessimists that
the initiative and risk should be taken
by the enemy.

Nothing was more remarkable in
yesterday's battle than the crushing
preponderance of the British artillery,
whose fire is described as being twenty
times heavier than that of the enemy,
whose reply was feeble in comparison.
This preponderance, coupled with
the unreadiness of the German
defences on their new line, enabled
Sir Douglas Haig to abandon the
methodical siege methods of last
year for mobile tactics, and to
begin the offensive too soon for the Ger-
mans to sneak away without fighting,
as they did on the Somme and Rons-
salles. That the Germans were sur-
prised appears from the descriptions of
the distress signals of their infantry
when the bombardment preceding the
assault opened. The horizon was light-
ed up with red, white and green rockets
and fountains of golden rain, calling for
artillery help.

The weather changed unfavourably at
the opening of the assault, the drizzle
turning to rain and sleet. The battle-
field was sheeted in a mist driving
before the wind and the ground soon
became slippery.

Our casualties are estimated to be
nothing comparable with those of the
opening day of the Somme offensive last
year.

The consequences of the initial victory
may be momentous. Already Vimy
Ridge is captured. This is the greatest
German fortress on the Western Front.
It is covered with woods and its sides
are scored with ravines sheltering the
enemy machine guns and mortars. From
the Ridge a rolling plain stretches to
Douai, which is twelve miles distant.
The new offensive front is immediately
north of the Hindenburg line and
threatens to outflank it. It is estimated
that our gains represent 25 square
miles.

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF THE OISE.

London, April 10.

A French communique reports:—
The enemy's artillery is less active to
the north of the Oise, to the south of
which we progressed and in the east of
the lower forest of Concy.

There was a fairly lively artillery
struggle in the region to the north-east
of Soissons, principally in the Laffaux
sector.

A GERMAN COMMAND.

Paris, April 10.

Duke Albert of Wurttemberg, is com-
manding an army group between
Lorraine and the Swiss frontier.

LIEUTENANT ROBINSON, V.C., MISSING.

London, April 10.

Lieutenant Robinson, V.C., who
brought down the first Zeppelin in
Cuffley, in September last, is reported
missing and it is believed he has been
killed.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tennis Club will be held on THURSDAY, April 12th at 5.15 p.m. Clubs interested are invited to send representatives.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1640

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Hongkong Jockey Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club, 40, Queen's Road.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, April 5, 1917. 1649

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

7044 Kathleen McVernon Quartette (Eileen Alannah)

7045 Killarney The Old Rustic Bridge

7125 I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight (Duet)

7041 Mary of Angels (Mary)

7071 The Irish Emigrant (Athena)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIK HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL (trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour to notify the clients of the Company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the Company's business, which will be carried on as usual.

Hongkong, April 10, 1917. 1059

NOTICE.

S.S. "HARTLEPOOL" NEITHER the CAPTAIN nor the OWNERS will be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by any member of the CREW of the above vessel.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1643

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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AND CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

Don't Worry!
I'm here
KEATING'S KILLS
BUGS
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Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

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Obtainable at all leading tobacconists

PLOUGHING THE LAND BY MOONLIGHT.

RUSH WORK BY THE LOAN MOTOR TRACTORS.

NEW SCHEME FOR TRAINING OF WOMEN FARM HANDS.

On the moonlight nights of the coming spring it may be that the countryside will, says a London paper, hear the unfamiliar noises of the motor tractors dragging their ploughs across the fields.

The Board of Agriculture has issued a circular to the War Agricultural Committee announcing that these tractors will soon be at their disposal for use in the fields.

In order to get on with the necessary ploughing as quickly as possible, the Board hopes that advantage will be taken of moonlight nights to keep these implements at work as long as possible. They will remain the property of the Board of Agriculture, but arrangements for their use will be in the hands of the county committees, preference being given to land which might not otherwise be ploughed, but which, by its nature and condition, may be expected to produce a crop in 1917.

The charge for ploughing per acre will be 10s. with a bonus of 4s. per acre to the driver and his assistants. But the tractors will also have cultivators and harrows, and will be able to prepare the land for the drill.

This is only one of the many activities by means of which the Board is striving to increase the output of home-grown food, not only for 1917, but for next year also.

WOMEN TO BE TRAINED.

Many farmers have an unreasonable prejudice against female labour except for usual jobs, such as hoeing, weeding, stonepicking and the like, and in order to overcome this objection facilities are to be offered for the rapid training of women. This important development will be entrusted to the Women's War Agricultural Committee, acting in close co-operation with the Board of Agriculture, who will appoint a paid organiser for each district.

Farmers are asked to train women in milking, butter-making, stock management and other branches of skilled work. Training depots will also be established, and agricultural colleges and institutes with their expert staffs, will be fully utilised.

It is also contemplated to take women from one district or county for work in another as occasion demands, and as this raises the question of board and lodging, it is not improbable that some system of billeting will be adopted.

The Board has nothing to do with the distribution of present supplies of food, but it is looking ahead. There is the threatened shortage of potatoes, for instance. Arrangements have been made for the planting of a greatly enlarged acreage of tubers in the Channel Islands and Cornwall, so that there may be a plentiful supply of the early varieties. These should be available by the middle of May. Large tracts of land have also been taken in Spain for this purpose, and from this country we may hope to receive large supplies of potatoes in the interval of waiting for the main crop in

this country. The many acres under glass in the Lea valley have also been devoted to this purpose.

There is no doubt as to our milk supplies. The numbers of dairy cattle are increasing, and the only trouble is that many dairy farmers are finding it more profitable to make cheese at 16s. a cwt. than to sell milk. Where some of the larger herds are being broken up owing to the shortage of labour, the cows are being bought by small holders, who are able to manage with the labour of their own households.

THE HYMN OF HATE.

GERMAN MUSIC TO CHARM MONEY FOR THE BRITISH LOAN.

The music of the famous German Hymn of Hate was played in public in London on February 10, for the first time, by the band of the Coldstream Guards, outside the Royal Exchange, and just opposite the Bank of England, the headquarters of the great War Loan.

It was just the kind of British joke which the Germans could not hear that laugh. The laughter was due, however, not to anything comic in the Hymn of Hate, for it is not at all comic, nor to its absurdity, for it is not even absurd; it was due to the ridicule which the Guards' band cast on the heavy-footed Hun hymn by a simple and unexpected device.

As the solemn notes of the Hymn of Hate died away the shrill voice of the fife piped a little phrase of eight notes. The little tune is familiar to everyone as a stroke of good humoured mockery, a pun on the name of the German Emperor. It might be translated into English and get your hair cut, cocky, although it is said to go with the words, "Hurry, boys, here comes a copper!"

The immense crowd instantly accepted it as a stroke of good humoured mockery, and the windows of the buildings all round were filled with onlookers. By way of introduction to the dose of Hun Hate, the Guard's band entertained the crowd with a giant hotch potch of British cheerfulness in the form of a medley of songs of air which have been popular during the past twenty years. Altogether, it was one of the most jovial hours the city has had since the war began, and there were cheers for Captain Mackenzie, Roman, the veteran bandmaster, when the band marched away.

JOY-BELLS FOR FUNERAL. At the funeral of a Barnstable octogenarian named James Kidwell, for more than thirty years Corporation park-keeper, merry peals were rung on the church bells in accordance with a wish expressed by him. Kidwell also gave instructions as to the good fare to be provided for the mourners attending the funeral.

INTIMATIONS



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DOCK NO. 1	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 2	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 3	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 4	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 5	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 6	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 7	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 8	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 9	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 10	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'

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DOCK NO. 2	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 3	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 4	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 5	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 6	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 7	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 8	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 13th April, 1917,
at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Consisting of:—
Dress Material, Alpaca, Blue and
White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery,
etc., etc.
Also:
A few lots of Sheets, Table Cloths,
Bedspreads, etc., and Sun Hats.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1642

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 13th April, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,
at "HOMESTEAD," 43, the Peak,
SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

contained therein.
Upholstered Rattan Furniture,
Chesterfield Sofa, Tuckwood Double
Bed (practically new), Single Beds
Electric Copper Kettle and Copper
Saucepan, Linen Presses and Wardrobes
of Ceylon Hardwood, Pictures, Glassware
and Crockery, 3 Shanghai Baths,
Aluminium Cooking Utensils and Stove,
etc., etc.

Also

Sewing Machine and a number of
plants in pots.
On view from Thursday, 12th April.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1646

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the
Estate of the late Mr. A. H. Hawery,
to sell by Public Auction.

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1917, commencing
at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

the property of the above Estate.
Including large Cabinet and Revolving
Bookcases, Roll-top Desk, a few articles
of Blackwood Furniture, Extension
Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Service,
Plated Ware, etc., Campwood Chest-
of-Drawers, Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Wardrobes, Blankets and Bed Linen.
Also:
Electric Ceiling Fans and Lights,
Bicycle, a few Bottles of Wine, Spirits,
Beer, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1645

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One Detachable 34 H.P. MOTOR with
Four Spare Piston Rings and
Portable Radiator
in good running order.
Also:
One Bonheur Grand Piano by
Bramm and Sons,
One Piano by Schindler and Soelke, Stuttgart,
One Piano by Challen & Son, London,
(in good condition).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1644

GERMANY AND HER BELGIAN SLAVES.

WHIPPED BY OFFICERS AND THREATENED WITH DEATH.

The Belgian Government has received a sworn declaration signed by 20 workmen of Ghent, who were deported to the German front in France, and who have since been sent back to their homes completely exhausted and ill.

It is a record of brutal treatment rivaling all the horrors Germany has been responsible for during the war. On refusing to do war work behind the enemy's lines, the men were whipped by officers on horseback, and afterwards faced by a firing party with rifles at the shoulder.

Men tell ill, but they received no proper medical attention, and were put on a starvation diet. "The strongest of us," the declaration says, "could not have endured this for a month without feeling the consequences for a lifetime."

The full translation reads:—
"The hardships and privations of these unhappy Belgians began on the first night of their captivity in Ghent. They had to sleep on plank beds or on shavings on the floor. Doctors made a rapid visit to the rooms, but only those who put forward any claim were examined. On the morning they had been served with a quarter of a loaf of bread each, with some soup made from rice or cabbage. The only other food they received during the day was at night, when they were served with coffee, with a tinfoil of preserved beef to be distributed among 17 and even 35 and 43 people.

They departed for their unknown destination next day, October 20th. At 10 o'clock they were marched with luggage on their backs between soldiers to the railway station. About noon they were shut up in carriages, each containing about 40, and travelled throughout the night, reaching Mons at 7.15 a.m. Here each received a bowl of rice and meat. Continuing the journey, they passed through Avesnes, Herson, Verrier, and Muelles, where some of the party died. The others went on to Percy-Mortier.

STRAW BEDS ON THE GROUND.
At Mortier they had to walk for an hour in the dark to a big farm where 650 men were herded together in barns and stables. Many had to lie on straw covering the clay ground. It was only after the third day that they were provided with wooden planks to sleep on.

"An hour after our arrival," the declaration continues, "we had some coffee. Half the men already completely exhausted by the long journey (which occupied 161 hours), and by an hour's march, had crumpled down all dressed and had no thought of eating."

"We were awakened by a single sound at 5 o'clock. Without fire or light, the men refused to come out. The call was then postponed till 7 a.m. Lined up in the courtyard, each of us had to fetch his bowl and go to work. Half of the men went to work, the others remained at the farm.

REFUSED TO WORK.

"After an hour's march, they gave us spades, shovels and picks, and conducted us to a building yard near the railway. In the distance we saw German pioneers (military engineers) at work. At the sight, we refused point blank to go further. We pointed out to the non-commissioned officer who guided us that in Ghent they had promised that we should be well cared for from the point of view of food and lodging, and that we should have nothing to do with the war. Therefore, we refused to work. The non-commissioned officers replied that they could not help it. They made us give back the tools and took us quickly back to the farm. The following days, Saturday and Sunday, they left us in peace.

"On Monday, October 30th, at 5 o'clock, roll call and to work, at 6.30 a.m. this time for all of us. The tools were brought us by some 20 pioneer soldiers. We all declared that we were not ready

to work for the reason that we were ill-cared for, that we were in France and not in Belgium, and that the work had a military purpose. Our commander, rather an affable man, begged us to work, otherwise we would have to suffer unhappy consequences.

"After that our commander went and informed the chief of the pioneers, who appeared on horseback, together with another officer. The officer ordered us to work. Again general refusal. Thereupon the two men on horseback rushed at us, whipped some of us and pressed us back like a meadow close by. Soldiers had also kicked us. The workmen persisted in their refusal, saying that the promises made at Ghent had not been kept.

"The chief of the pioneers then ordered some of us to advance in order to talk to the commander of the words he spoke at La Fautonne—that we should be well fed and lodged and should not have to work outside Belgium. The delegates and the rest of the workmen stuck to their refusal. At this moment the chief of the pioneers ordered some twenty of his soldiers to load their rifles, to shoulder, and to aim at us. Overcome by terror, some of the men gave way, and an hour afterwards everybody was at work, giving way under such threats and such pressure.

"The work itself had to be done under the unhealthiest conditions—in rain and wind, with soaked garments which it was impossible to dry at night in our barn and which were put on again in the morning quite wet. Insufficiently fed, everybody felt the terrible anguish of hunger, in such a way that the labourers ate raw cabbages and potatoes, and even a hedgehog was fetched at night and prepared on the stove of the farm. The workmen were soon exhausted, and the sick fell in a heap. The strongest of us could not have endured this for a month without feeling the consequences for a lifetime.

"Officers of all ranks came to see us on different occasions. Each time they made fresh promises: the lodging would be improved, the food augmented. But things remained as they were.

"The foremen were entrusted to announce to us that we could write weekly to ask for food, and that a parcel of one kg. could be sent to us each week. However, on Saturday everything was again changed: we could write once a week, on Saturday, and we had the right to receive a parcel of five kg. every month. The officers declared that we were allowed to ask our family for food (fat, bacon, etc.), this practically admitting that we got too little."

THE EMPEROR'S MAJESTY'S OFFER.

"Pay-day was on Sunday, but before the money was handed round an officer made a speech in which he said he was instructed by his Imperial Majesty to ask the people to sign an agreement to work, labourers to receive 1s. and skilled workmen 1s. 6d. Out of this 1s. 6d. would have to be paid for lodging, whilst the men were to receive 750 gr. of bread and meat, with soup and coffee. The German administration would provide clothing to those who needed it. The agreement was to last six months."

"All the men refused to sign the agreement, and it was then reduced to a period of three months. Still they declined to accept the terms, and afterwards they were forbidden to write home or to receive parcels.

Men tell ill, but no special food was prescribed for them during their three or four weeks' internment. The sick and the juniors of all the working parties were assembled at Montigny in a stable about 35 yards long, where there was a cesspool. There was no fire, and the only bedding consisted of straw.

"It was frightfully cold," the report continues. "We covered with our blankets those who were seriously ill, and during the night walked up and down to keep ourselves warm. The food for the day consisted of soup with pearl barley, coffee, and a quarter of a loaf of bread."

SICK MEN STARVED.

"We complained about our bad lodging and our hunger diet. They promised us some more fire and that we should be sent home as soon as possible. Then a week passed in the expectation of our departure.

"On November 21st the sick who were able to walk had to fetch their food from a village about an hour distant. They got a quarter of a loaf of bread, one-sixth of a Herve cheese, and at 1 p.m. some rice soup. They brought to Montigny the soup and the bread intended for the men who were seriously ill. The latter were thus 25 hours without anything to eat.

"On Friday, November 24th, the guard came to tell us that on the morrow we should be allowed to return home. "Next morning, at 4 a.m., they warned us for departure. We received a quarter of a loaf of bread with a little Herve cheese, and we went off at 6.00 a.m. toward Mardes, where we arrived about 8 p.m. During the long journey home—Ghent was not reached until 9.50 p.m.—we received neither food nor drink."

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world-wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is so favorite. After a period of more than forty years, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR SAVINGS.

FOURTH LIST OF THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Members whose official numbers are given below have subscribed the following amounts, this last month totalling \$210,805 to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association which has been invested in Straits War Loan at 5 per cent.

Full particulars and application forms for Membership may be had from all the Banks or from the Undersigned:—

\$10,000.—Nos. 342, 343.
6,000.—No. 418.
5,000.—Nos. 308, 437, 281, 308.
4,500.—No. 416.
4,000.—Nos. 344, 438, 432.
3,400.—No. 403.
3,200.—No. 431.
3,000.—Nos. 320, 30, 344.
2,800.—No. 531.
2,600.—No. 334.
2,500.—No. 25.
2,400.—No. 414.
2,100.—No. 419.
2,000.—Nos. 325, 356, 413, 434, 442.
1,900.—No. 7.
1,850.—No. 342.
1,600.—No. 541.
1,640.—No. 489.
1,400.—Nos. 321, 430, 73.
1,300.—No. 208.
1,200.—Nos. 309, 530.
1,100.—No. 509.
1,100.—No. 410.
1,080.—No. 404.
1,000.—No. 300.
1,000.—Nos. 183, 382, 383, 255, 291, 435, 443, 450, 451, 85, 475, 525, 510, 518, 519, 434, 534.

900.—No. 41.
850.—Nos. 432, 511.
800.—Nos. 433, 502.
750.—Nos. 238, 345, 360.
715.—No. 435.
700.—Nos. 32, 154, 33, 37.
650.—No. 416.
645.—No. 216.
625.—No. 272.
600.—Nos. 183, 357, 355.
500.—No. 221.
500.—Nos. 221, 187, 355, 358, 370.

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465.—No. 374.
460.—No. 78, 500.
450.—No. 329.
425.—No. 518.
420.—No. 530.
400.—Nos. 423, 430, 387(a), 387(b), 15, 535.

375.—No. 122.
350.—Nos. 239, 505, 105, 271.
340.—No. 184.
315.—No. 375.
300.—Nos. 17, 340, 321, 371, 376, 183, 36, 443, 259, 167, 201, 300, 414, 476, 477, 65, 290, 204, 137, 536.

290.—Nos. 280, 215.
250.—Nos. 397, 341, 152, 307, 291, 317, 447, 470, 80, 105, 256, 300.

240.—No. 64.
220.—No. 185.
210.—Nos. 394, 422.
200.—Nos. 210, 330, 27, 230, 237, 259, 360, 12, 306, 09, 393, 273, 458, 457, 133, 478, 479, 402, 37, 74, 187, 73, 27, 335, 537.

195.—No. 375.
180.—No. 462, 514.
165.—Nos. 151, 154, 155.
150.—Nos. 15, 347, 385, 308, 417, 504, 204.

130.—Nos. 405, 224, 210.
125.—No. 298.
110.—No. 258.

100.—Nos. 203, 42, 85, 229, 176, 286, 179, 21, 182, 6, 40, 20, 248, 349, 350, 122, 30, 46, 377, 31, 387, 801, 397, 37, 411, 417, 29, 23, 326, 40, 230, 206, 313, 319, 350, 14, 15, 456, 457, 460, 461, 63, 473, 118, 125, 274, 275, 278, 74, 98, 189, 373, 450, 304, 510, 487, 10, 124, 948, 460, 515, 206, 367, 391, 30, 100, 178, 220, 413.

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60.—Nos. 392, 432, 292, 77, 75, 481, 63, 480, 392.

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50.—Nos. 310, 170, 327, 332, 333, 315, 253, 252, 301, 362, 248, 378, 139, 380, 358, 44, 400, 38, 410, 424, 425, 423, 46, 493, 245, 444, 55, 68, 308, 176, 228, 288, 242, 402, 468, 404, 456, 469, 471, 472, 117, 119, 128, 159, 109, 137, 277, 141, 146, 75, 62, 282, 327, 67, 806, 105, 308, 112, 494, 405, 377, 403, 367, 510, 24, 288, 319, 347.

40.—Nos. 323, 330, 185, 200, 309, 85.—No. 374.
30.—Nos. 240, 308, 124, 311, 278, 75, 79, 20, 218, 289, 294, 297, 110, 209, 418, 801, 308.

23.—Nos. 08, 24, 197, 427, 43, 130, 109, 467, 130, 270, 130, 139, 134, 138, 142, 143, 270, 71, 62, 302, 197, 100, 107, 108, 111, 113, 80, 102, 253, 490, 490, 171, 536, 10, 149, 177, 287, 300.

20.—Nos. 311, 192, 331, 170, 171, 372, 399, 401, 402, 413, 418, 420, 37, 123, 143, 147, 72, 76, 78, 270, 271, 350, 390, 06, 395, 488, 80, 401, 50, 391, 506, 170, 317.

15.—Nos. 351, 246, 411, 408, 132, 140, 154, 155, 173, 246, 348, 380, 114, 501, 303, 406.

10.—Nos. 104, 105, 172, 323, 108, 338, 186, 103, 160, 332, 333, 354, 355, 90, 26, 239, 364, 365, 243, 370, 380, 390, 32, 393, 394, 406, 407, 408, 409, 412, 421, 428, 436, 81, 13, 70, 82, 84, 214, 262, 265, 364, 173, 230, 379, 409, 121, 474, 100, 151, 4, 8, 91, 311, 485, 486, 56, 323, 331, 301, 181, 408, 501, 54, 55, 290, 580, 337, 412, 9540.

5.—Nos. 80, 322, 321, 18, 174, 267, 366, 349, 250, 373, 380, 381, 5, 388, 394, 395, 61, 83, 97, 126, 127, 148, 153, 156, 157, 11, 60, 152, 304, 397, 398, 394, 490, 408, 400, 162, 161, 103, 161, 497, 18, 507, 60, 180, 217, 218.

Total \$210,805
1st List 30,100
2nd List 10,290
3rd List 12,075

Total amount received to date \$321,700

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANADA, LTD.
Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1917.

MARINERS OF ALIEN DESCENT.
COMMONS ANGRY WITH THE
ADMIRALTY.

CASE OF LORD MILNER AND MR. CASSELL.
Dr. Macnamara in the House of Commons recently was asked to explain why the Admiralty had refused to issue confidential instructions to Captain James Riepenhausen, a master mariner in the employ of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., of Liverpool.

The Admiralty, said Dr. Macnamara, had decided to restrict the issue of confidential instructions to the masters of British merchant ships who were British subjects and were the sons of parents who at the time of the son's birth were themselves British subjects by birth or naturalisation.

It was true that Captain Riepenhausen's mother was a Scottish woman, but his father was born in Hanover, and had not become British till seven years after the birth of his son. Now, of all times, no precaution to safeguard the British mercantile marine should be neglected.

Mr. Hillon asked whether the rule laid down would be applied to members of the War Cabinet. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Macnamara: It is obvious I cannot carry the matter further.

Mr. Pringle: Is it not true that a gentleman with a foreign name, recently changed, is now employed in the Chief Whip's office of the Government? (Laughter, and cries of "Rosenbaum.")

Mr. Hogge: What about Mond? (Laughter.)

No answer was given.

Mr. Holt: Does that apply to the Judge Advocate General?

No reply was given.

Mr. Felix Cassel, who holds this office, was born in Germany of German parents. He came to England at an early age, and was naturalised in 1892.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata."

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Advertisements and notices to be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6, and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and notices should be sent in duplicate and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.</

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To-day's Advertisements

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY the 27th day of April, 1917, for STEAM LAUNCH and BOAT HIRE for a period from 24th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Tenders must be properly filled in, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Transport."

Tenders must be, and will not be, entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderers' address or refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA, P.I.

THE Steamship "PERSTA MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 12th April at 4 p.m. will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 17th April, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be offered.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be loaded into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 18th April, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 2nd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

8.15 p.m.—H.K. Tennis League's Annual General Meeting.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, April 13:
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Serge, Sheets, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at "The Homestead," 42 The Peak.
SATURDAY, April 14:
10 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of one Motor and three Pianos at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
St. Joseph's College Sports at Race Course, Happy Valley.
SATURDAY, April 21:
Noon—Half-Yearly Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club.
Gymkhana Club's Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.
MONDAY, April 23:
St. George's Day.
Morning sale of Badges.
Afternoon, Fête and Café at Volunteer Headquarters.
8.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at Theatre Royal.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

confidence that it will fail to realise German expectations. The entry of the United States into the war will not only mean the employment of the 680,000 tons of German mercantile shipping which has been lying idle in American harbours during the past two and a half years, but it brings to the assistance of the Allies very valuable aid in combatting the submarine menace on the Atlantic, so that with a largely increased number of submarine destroyers patrolling the seas we may hope to see the submarine menace reduced to insignificant proportions sooner than might otherwise have been expected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Tennis League Annual General Meeting is to be held in the H.K. Cricket Club's pavilion at 3.15 p.m. to-morrow. Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.

The authorities of Kwangtung have reported to the Central Government that the damage done to the steamer *Tientsin* by the attempt of Germans to sink her will cost about \$2,000 to make good. The Government has decided to permit the province to incur the expenditure.

Mr. J. Bentley, Hon. Secretary, St. George's Day Committee, writes:—There seems to be, in some quarters, a slight misunderstanding in connection with the sale of the tickets for the Cafe Chantant, and I shall be glad if you will kindly make it clear to your readers that these tickets cover the admittance as well as afternoon tea in the Drill Hall, where the Concert will be held. They do not cover admittance to the various Side Shows, i.e. Cinema, Ventriloquist etc.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

EL. Wickham and Co.	\$20.
A. F. Arcull	\$25.
Benjamin and Potts	\$25.
Cavassio Palanjes and Co.	\$25.
Central Agency	\$25.
British-American Tobacco Co.	\$25.
Aratoun V. Apeard and Co.	\$25.
Deacon Looker, Deacon and Harston	\$25.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James McCulloch, a member of the reporting staff of the "Hongkong Daily Press," who passed away suddenly this morning. Mr. McCulloch was taken ill on Sunday morning last with what is stated to have been an attack of Dengue fever, and up till late yesterday evening appeared to be making good progress towards recovery. To-day, however, about noon, he was found unconscious by a Chinese servant, in his room at St. George's House, and Dr. Stedman was immediately called, but death occurred before the Doctor arrived. Mr. McCulloch, who was 53 years of age, had been in Hongkong only about six months and was highly esteemed by those who knew him. He leaves a wife and several children, who reside at Falkirk in Scotland, with the exception of a son, who is serving at the front. The funeral takes place at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The local manager of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. has received cabled advice that the Bank has declared a final dividend on "A" and "B" shares of 7 per cent, making 12 per cent for the year, less tax, the amount carried forward being £32,000, and £50,000 is added to Reserve.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	3.30 p.m.
Unions	910 buyers
Douglases	80 sellers
Star Ferries	25 buyers
H. & K. Wharves	81 buyers
Hongkong Docks	122 buyers
Central Estates	96 buyers
Hongkong Lands	97 buyers
West Point	75 buyers
Hkong Electric	50 buyers
Hongkong Docks	284 buyers
Steam Laundries	3.40 buyers
Kung Yik	122 b. 11 s.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ARMED ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING.

The case in which two Chinese are charged with armed robbery and kidnapping was resumed before Mr. Mellor this afternoon.

It is alleged that the defendants were members of a party of about ten Chinese armed with rifles and revolvers, who, on August 8th, 1915, at about 8 p.m., entered a large shed, owned by one Tang Sam, a wealthy salt dealer, and after driving the inmates (nine of the owner's kins) into a corner, ransacked the shed and stole money, arms and clothing to the total value of \$775. Before departing, the robbers kidnaped Tang Sam's son (a student 19 years of age), took him aboard a boat and conveyed him to disputed territory in the vicinity of Macao. There he was confined in a cage, held at \$3,000 ransom and later released upon payment of \$2,520.

Inspector Watt, who is conducting the prosecution, stated that the defendants were arrested in Macao on the above mentioned charge and extradited.

Evidence was then taken and the case again adjourned.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

In Mr. Melbourne's Court this morning a boy named John Adams, age 13 years, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing \$26 from Henry Thomas, an officer on S.S. *Yat Shing*.

Detective Sergeant Murray stated that the defendant went aboard the S.S. *Yat Shing* and after breakfasting with the Second Engineer entered the Complainant's cabin and stole \$26. The theft was reported to the Police, and the defendant apprehended. Upon being searched, \$3.40, a new pair of tennis shoes, swimming trunks and several toy pistols were found in his possession.

His Worship: What did you do with the money?

Defendant: Spent it, sir.

Sergeant Murray then informed the magistrate that the defendant was brought before His Worship only a month ago on a charge of larceny and sentenced to twelve strokes of the birch.

His Worship remarked that the flogging had evidently done the boy no good.

Sergeant Murray replied that the defendant was incorrigible.

His Worship imposed a sentence of seven days' imprisonment in Victoria Gaol and 12 strokes of the birch.

BRAKESMAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

As a result of the recent accident on the Kowloon-Canton Railway in which a ballast train was wrecked and two men killed and eight injured, a Chinese brakeman, named Wong Chung, who was on the train at the time of the accident, appeared in Mr. Wood's Court this morning in answer to a charge of manslaughter.

It was alleged by the Police that the fatality, which occurred on the early morning of 28th, whilst the train was approaching Sha-tin, was caused by gross negligence on the part of the defendant.

The case was adjourned for future hearing.

FORFEITED HIS BAIL.

A Chinese was arrested yesterday and charged with the unlawful possession of one pound of raw opium.

He was released, however, on \$150 bail, but forfeited the money by failing to appear in Court this morning to answer the charge.

ARRESTED THE WRONG MAN.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a marine hawk was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of copper piping.

It appeared, however, that whilst a coolie was offering to sell the defendant the piping, the latter was arrested by an Indian watchman on the above mentioned charge.

Inspector Gordon stated that he was of the opinion that the watchman had arrested the wrong man and the defendant was discharged.

LARCENY FROM TAIKOO.

A Chinese, who, only last January was sentenced three months' hard labour, was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with stealing a piece of iron, valued at three dollars, from the Taikoo Dockyard.

Evidence was heard and the defendant was sentenced again to three months' hard labour.

A CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning a Chinese police constable, (P. C. 301), was charged with assaulting a tailor on the Wing Lok Wharf.

The complainant deposed that whilst he was at the Wing Lok Wharf, at about 1.30 a.m. on the 4th of April, to deliver a parcel of clothing aboard the s.s. *Sui Tai*, he was stopped and searched by the defendant, who was on duty on the Wharf. Upon finishing his search of the complainant's person and parcel, the defendant conducted the complainant to a secluded part of the Wharf and there attempted to again search him. The complainant, however, protested at being searched in a secluded part of the wharf and an altercation ensued. Suddenly the defendant struck the complainant with his fist, and took him into custody.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, repudiated the complainant's story, stating that the complainant protested at being searched and he therefore arrested him, but did not strike him.

After hearing evidence in the case, His Worship discharged the defendant.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

THE PORK PARTNERSHIP TANGLE.

In the Summary Court this morning Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the case in which Cheong On, Cheng Sam, Cheung Chun, Yat and Cheung Yee, Kwan, claimed \$1,000 damages and for dissolution of partnership from Tang Tao and Ho Fook.

His Lordship said:—"The only question I have to decide is whether the plaintiffs are entitled to accounts of the partnership, or whether there has been an account stated between the partners. The conclusion at which I have arrived, on the evidence, is that the plaintiffs' witnesses are telling the truth" when they say that the partnership books, after the settlement with the Pork Guild, were handed to the first defendant for the purpose of re-constituting the business, and not, as alleged by the latter, after the accounts had been settled and the business wound up. Furthermore, I accept the plaintiffs' allegation that the memorandum at the foot of the dissolution of partnership agreement was written without their knowledge or authority and was not in the partnership books when they were returned to the first defendant. It is admitted that the books were received by the first defendant some two months before the settlement with the Pork Guild, and it is difficult to believe that the plaintiffs were parties to the memorandum of account, settled when the account with the Guild was outstanding, and this liability, according to the evidence on both sides, was the main trouble in the partnership finances. It is, I think, more likely that the memorandum was subsequently inserted to support the defendants' contention. Being of this opinion, on the facts, it is unnecessary for me to consider the legal effect of the memorandum as an account stated. The plaintiffs are, I think, entitled to an account. Costs are reserved."

A JUDGEMENT BY CONSENT.

In the case in which Lin Kwai, trading as The Lee Hing Firm, claimed \$1,000 damages from Lam Lap Fong for trespass, His Lordship agreed to judgment by consent.

Mr. Grist said that the parties had arrived at a settlement and the defendant had agreed to accept judgment against him for \$300 and costs.

His Lordship said:—"I think you have adopted a very reasonable course. I threw out a hint that I thought that the case was one for settlement."

THE MINISTERS CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A very enjoyable entertainment was provided yesterday afternoon by the children of the Victoria Branch of the Ministering Children's League at the St. Stephen's Girls' College, Cairns Road.

There was a large gathering of visitors, amongst whom were Lady May, President of the League, and Miss Phoebe May. Half way through the programme, Mrs. Piercy said they were all glad to have Lady May present. The keen interest and the time devoted to the League by Lady May were well known. Mrs. Piercy also thanked Miss Griffin for the loan of the room, and thanks were also expressed to Mr. Updell and others who had helped to make the entertainment a success. The programme which was a highly creditable performance was as follows:

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Piano Duet, Ruby and Vyvienne Young; Dance, Betty Eustace; Violin Solo, Rosebud Young; Recitation, Eileen Garrod; Scarf Dance, Jessie Walker and Ruby Young; Piano Solo, Dorothy Morris; Sailor's Hornpipe, Rosebud Young and Violet Capell; Recitation, Stanley Garrod; Dance, Joan Arnold; Spanish Dance, Vyvienne Young.

A patriotic tableau included the following figures:—Britannia, Dorothy Morris; Italy, Marjorie Garrod; France, Suzanne Weill; Japan, Ruby Young; Portugal, Violet Capell; Russia, Phyllis Goodall; Montenegro, Rosebud Young; Belgium, Jessie Walker; Rumania, Joan Arnold; Serbia, Phyllis Davy; America, John Mohler. A cinematograph display closed the proceedings.

And now,—said the Colonel to the High Official to whom he was showing the new hospital and other places of interest—"we'll go and see the Widows' Home."

"Not on your life"—rejoined the High Official, turning a lively green—"the last time I saw a widow home it cost me £500 to square a threatened breach of promise action!"—*Canadian Hospital*.

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CHINA AND THE WAR.

AMERICA'S ADVICE.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, April 6.

The United States Minister here, acting on instructions from the Government at Washington, has advised the Chinese Government to enter the war against Germany.

A meeting at the Foreign Department to discuss affairs connected with the crisis lasted from 2 p.m. on Sunday till 8 a.m. on Monday.

The Minister until recently accredited to Germany has been instructed to return to Peking immediately via Siberia.

The Tukwan of Kiangsu, and the Chuanhs of Kansu and Hupeh have been advised by the Cabinet not to come to Peking to participate in the diplomatic conference, but to attend to the duties pertaining to the defence of their respective provinces.

THE MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP OF CANTON.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR LUK WING TING.

A Peking telegram states that H.E. Luk Wing Ting has been appointed Chief Inspector of the Two Kwangs.

Chun Ping Kwan has been appointed Tukwan of Canton and Tam Ho-Ming Tukwan of Kwangsi.

Another Peking telegram states that General Luk strongly advocates the constitution of the six south-west provinces into one military area.

RELIEF FUND FOR HOMELESS POPULATION IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

FIRST LIST.

Jessula & Co. Française

Extreme-Orient \$220

Casulli 50

Levalle 200

Floquet & Knott 40

R. Reau 200

Missions Etrangères 100

Montagne Ede 100

T. C. Downing 100

Maison de Nazareth 100

R. Shewan 500

L. Berlingoie 200

H. A. Gubbay 50

M. S. Sassoon 50

E. Howard 50

Bridge Gains 5

J. Kirk Macdonachie 10

Tourret 10

C. Thorne 25

Tsu 10

Tsui-Tao-Ten 10

Wang-Kin-Nao 10

Fock-Tai-Cheong 5

Sun-Kan 10

Ung-Kee-Cheong 10

Wing-Fat-Hong 10

G. A. Tisdall Frs. 50

Fr. 50 \$2,095

THE MINISTERS CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

We see it recorded of a fashionable wedding in London recently that:—

No wedding marriage has gathered such a noble audience as that of Lord Ebrington and the Hon. Margaret Bontmont, but dress has changed sadly, in deep black, and Mrs. Reynolds, a recent bride, in widow's black, Lady Winifred Gore, in her plain V.A.D. dress, and the Earl of Ormston in black.

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SPORT.

TENNIS.

PICTURES FOR THIS EVENING.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

S. E. Green and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt v. J. M. Soeters and H. J. Vevey, Ng See Kwong and Wong Po Keung v. M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

F. A. Redmond and K. Binyshay v. H. A. Nesbit and A. G. M. Fletcher.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Lieut. Col. Crisp and Mrs. Laws (owe 15-2) v. Captain and Mrs. Milner-Jones (rec. 15).

The results of last night's contests were:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

The Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt beat A. H. Rijnja 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES.

H. A. Nesbit and S. H. Dodwell (owe 15-2) beat P. J. Wodehouse and S. W. Franks (rec. 15-1) 6-3, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Bevington (rec. 15) beat R. Hancock and Mrs. H. Hancock (owe 30) 6-3, 6-6, 6-6.

THINGS THAT HAPPEN IN WAR TIME.

A Bill is before Parliament proposing to vest in judges the power of grand juries "until December 31 next after the termination of the war." It is not considered likely to meet with serious opposition. It has long been the almost invariable practice of grand juries to carry out the directions of the judge, and the exercise of the functions has long ceased to be necessary. The impartial dispensation of justice says a Radical London paper. At one time grand jurors were drawn from the petty or common jury which was suspected of bringing in a false verdict. The punishment of twelve "good men and true" so convicted by a grand jury of jurors was extremely severe, and the whole of their worldly possessions was forfeited to the State. Now the ignorance or malice of a common jury is dealt with by a motion for a new trial.

Another thing that happens in war time is that the Sassenach is being taught to make "porridge." As some Chinese cooks we not of, could be following from a London daily:—"A Scotch is quite right in saying that porridge should be made by slowly pouring the meal (medium, not coarse, oatmeal) into gently boiling water, stirring at same time continuously with a wooden stirrer ("spurtle") for five minutes, but he is wrong in saying it should afterwards remain covered for 30 minutes, as that would make the porridge lumpy and distasteful, especially to children. It should never remain on the fire longer than ten minutes after the furthest and should then be lifted at once. I have had my plate of porridge regularly every morning when at home since childhood, and attribute my present vigorous health at the age of 75 to that cause. The late Dr. Gregory of Cairn, who was one of the greatest Scotch doctors of the last century, and had many patients in all parts of the North of Scotland, had a common saying that "porridge spoiled" was he said much of its virtue was lost if boiled longer than ten minutes.

War worries have not as feared would be the case, led to any increase in insanity, says Dr. Oswald, head of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum. The removal of the powerful effect of poverty on the mind and its replacement by a higher standard of living, and remunerative employment has done much to bring about a decrease in insanity. At the outset of hostilities many cases of insanity were arrested through the compelling influence of the war, but time has familiarised that effect and such patients are once more returning to asylums. To the disordered mind the greatest good is to be found by work on the land.

We see it recorded of a fashionable wedding in London recently that:—

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS ATTEMPTING TO CONVERGE ON BRITISH.

LONDON, April 10. An official despatch from Mesopotamia states that the Turks were reported, on April 6, to be retreating towards Kifri and are now contemplating a converging movement in conjunction with the Turks on the left bank of the Tigris against the British between the Shatt-el-Arab and Dhiar Rivers. In the meantime, they are holding up the Russians on the upper reaches of the Diar.

Our troops were reported, on April 8th, to be in possession of the left bank of the river Shatt-el-Arab. We captured the Bahi and Harbi stations, to the north-west of Baghdad, and took 200 prisoners on Sunday.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, April 10. A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:— In the direction of Penjikent we dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of Nishan, to the south-west of Bane, and we continue to take the offensive. We have occupied Kyzylkhat, to the south-west of Khamikin.

BRAZIL BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10. Diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken off.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ISSUE OF A WAR LOAN.

WASHINGTON, April 10. Mr. McAdoo announces the issue of \$7,000,000,000 worth of Bonds which will carry three and a half per cent. interest, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be used as early as possible to establish a credit for the Allies and will be exchanged at par for the Allies' Bonds now outstanding which bear greater actual interest charges.

A SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

1,000 WOODEN SHIPS TO BE BUILT IN FIVE MONTHS. WASHINGTON, April 10. President Wilson has formally approved of the Shipping Board's programme for the construction of a fleet of 1,000 wooden ships, each of 3,000 tons. They will be ready in five months. Congress has authorised the expenditure of £10,000,000 for this purpose.

DEATH OF MR. OLNEY.

WASHINGTON, April 10. The death is announced of Mr. Olney, who drafted the famous despatch in which President Cleveland arraigned the British for their intervention in Venezuela.

THE ATTITUDE OF CHILE.

SAINTIA GODEFRID, April 11. It is authoritatively stated that Chile will remain neutral if not directly attacked.

HINDENBURG AND THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICA'S ASSISTANCE TO THE ENTENTE "WITHOUT WEIGHT." AMSTERDAM, April 10. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, interviewed in Berlin by a correspondent of the Spanish newspaper Vanguardia, said that in deciding on unrestricted submarine warfare Germany had regarded the possibility of American assistance for the Entente as without weight. He admitted that America's financial assistance could not be dismissed, but he contended that in this war money had not proved most important for warfare. He expressed the opinion that the American supply of war material to the Allies was so great that an increase was hardly possible. On the contrary, supplies were likely to diminish in consequence of the necessity to equip America's own enlarged army.

A DECLARATION BY RUSSIA.

NO TERRITORIAL AGGRANDISEMENT.

PETROGRAD, April 10. The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation declaring that Free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations, depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying forcibly foreign territories. Its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny. Russia does not desire to subjugate or humiliate anyone, but Russia must not emerge from the struggle humiliated and weakened.

M. KERENSKI DEFENDS HIMSELF.

MILITARY DELEGATES SATISFIED. PETROGRAD, April 10. The Socialist Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski, attended a meeting of military delegates. M. Kerenski repudiated the insinuations that he was insufficiently severe towards partisans of the ex-Tsar. He said that he did not arrest the Grand Duke Demitrius because the latter had plotted against the grand Rasputin, and also that he did not arrest General Ivanoff because the General is too old and ill, and imprisonment would have killed him. With regard to the prisoners at Taurkolesko, M. Kerenski said he had visited them and assured the delegates that the guard had promised to obey him only. The Commandant at the Palace is his personal friend. M. Kerenski concluded by saying that he would not leave the Ministry in which he represented the democracy until the foundation of the Republic is assured. The delegates gave M. Kerenski an ovation and passed a vote of confidence in him.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

ACTIVE ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

LONDON, April 10. A French communique from Salonika states:— There has been a very active artillery struggle on the Monastir-Corpa sector. A German battalion attacked the Russians after a powerful artillery preparation, but were stopped dead at the wire entanglements by machine-gun fire.

THE KAISER AND ELECTORAL REFORM.

FRENCH COMMENTS.

PARIS, April 10. The French Press regards the Kaiser's promise of electoral reform after the war as a most significant indication of the desperate internal condition of Germany. The Temps says the Kaiser's promise may deceive the Germans, but it will deceive nobody else.

KAISER'S ORDER TO HIS NAVY.

IN THE IMPENDING DECISIVE BATTLE.

The "Naval Ordinance Gazette" ("Marine-verordnungsblatt") publishes the following Imperial Order:— "To my Navy.—In the impending decisive battle the task falls on my Navy, with which our most hated and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his Allies by combatting their sea traffic with all the means in our power. "In this work the submarines will stand in the first rank. I expect that this weapon, technically developed with wise foresight at our admirable yards, in co-operation with all our other naval fighting weapons, and supported by the spirit which during the whole course of the war has enabled us to perform brilliant deeds, will break our enemy's war designs. (Eriegswillen).—Main Headquarters, February 1, 1917. WILHELM."

THE GERMAN LEGATION GUARDS.

In order to prevent misunderstanding and ensure better protection the 30 guards at the German Legation, who were dismissed immediately after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, are to be sent to Haiti, midway between the Capital and the Summer Palace, to be interned in a temple there under Chinese guards. They will be escorted there by the Commandant of the Dutch Legation Guards and two Chinese officers this morning at 8 o'clock.—Peking Gazette.

SELVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

ENEMY'S DEFENCES EVERYWHERE STORMED.

THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, April 10. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— The operations continue successfully and in accordance with the plan. The troops everywhere have stormed the enemy's defences from Heming-sur-Cojuel to the southern outskirts of Givenchy-Engohelle, to a depth of from two to three miles, and the advance continues. The enemy's forward defences on this front, including Vimy Ridge, which the Canadians carried and captured in the early morning, comprise a network of trenches and the fortified localities of Neuville Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Filloy-lez-Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent, Blagny-lez-Fillennes and La Folie Farm. Subsequently we advanced and captured the rearward defences including, besides other powerful trench systems, the fortified localities of Fenchy Chapel, Fenchy, Hydrabat, Reloult, Athies and Thénies. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 5,816 prisoners, including 119 officers, passed the collecting stations. Many more are not yet counted. Of these, many belong to Bavarian Divisions, who met with heavy casualties in today's fighting. The captures include guns, numbers of trench mortars and machine guns. Further progress was made in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt Wood. We captured the village of Demicourt, and, in the direction of St. Quentin, the village of Pontu and Leveugieir. Aerial activity continued on Sunday with great energy. Several successful bombing raids were carried out. The machines co-operated with the artillery with excellent results. Two of the enemy's machines were destroyed and fifteen others were driven down and probably crashed. Two German kite balloons were brought down in flames. Ten of our aeroplanes are missing.

OUR IMMENSE PREPONDERANCE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. PORTENTS OF THE ALLIES' VICTORY. LONDON, April 9. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing on the evening of the 9th inst. says:— The battle is raging with unabated vigour roughly from opposite Lens to St. Quentin. The day has gone well for us. Our troops have made substantial progress and big captures of prisoners are coming back in an endless procession. Three thousand five hundred were counted in one army area alone up to midday. Our casualties have so far been relatively small, which is usual in successful operations. The fighting is increasing in intensity and it is too early yet to count the cost of victory. The infantry's advance along most of the front is not strenuously opposed. The battle has developed strictly in accordance with the programme but a determined resistance is being offered near Arras, where a large pocket of the enemy was reported to be still holding out at midday, although entirely surrounded. The famous Harp, a redoubt little less formidable than the "Labyrinth" has been captured with practically a whole battalion. The capture was probably due largely to the instrumentality of the "tanks," which climbed Telegraph Hill, commanding the Harp. We have progressed well along the railway running through to Scarpe Valley. We have gained and taken Bois-de-la-Maison Blanche on the Lens branch of the railway. Several strong points vigorously resisted in Blagny, a suburb of Arras, through which the German front line has run since the winter of 1914; but our bombing parties are gradually reducing these.

The Canadians have fought well forward upon the Vimy slopes, but the resistance here is stiffening. Our immense preponderance of heavy artillery is one of the most striking features. It is working great execution and tearing up and shredding the debris and entanglements within range. Prior to the first assault we effectively exploded a number of mines at various points. The spirit of the troops is everywhere admirable and they are full of confidence. A noteworthy fact is that the Germans are ceaselessly signalling for artillery support. The day is bright and dry but a gale has greatly handicapped the airman. The correspondent in summing up says:— Assuredly the British spring campaign has opened most favourably. Portents of the Allies' victory are so manifest that the only question now is of asking is the little word "When?"

THE GERMAN IDEA.

LONDON, April 9.

A German official message says:—The battle of Arras, which commenced this morning, continues with minor engagements between Albert Roads to Cambrai and Peronne and is taking the course we intended. Seventeen enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down on Sunday.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—There has been heavy fighting all day on both sides of Arras, the enemy having penetrated parts of our position.

RHEIMS STILL SUFFERS.

LONDON, April 10. The French communique reports:—On the Somme and the Aisne there has been vigorous artillery activity. The enemy, particularly retreating north of the Aisne and against Rheims, which was intensely bombarded, some civilians being victims.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, April 9. A German official message says:—We have penetrated the Russian positions to the north of Pechani, destroying trenches.

U.S. CONGRESS.

A JOINT COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH WAR PROBLEMS. WASHINGTON, April 10. A resolution has been introduced for the formation of a Congressional Joint Committee, on which seven Democrats and five Republicans will sit to deal with war problems.

BIG U.S. LOAN FOR THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, April 10. The Democratic leaders will, on April 12, introduce into the House of Representatives a \$5,000,000,000 Bond measure, comprising \$3,000,000,000 for the Allies and the remainder for the United States war expenses, while legislation to facilitate the export of food and munitions for the Entente will be rushed.

BRAZILIAN RUPTURE EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10. M. Mueller, the Foreign Minister, has refused to receive the German Minister. M. Mueller has ordered a steamer to be prepared for an immediate mission abroad.

LATER.

After his conference with the War Minister, M. Mueller telegraphed to the Ambassador at Paris urgently requesting a report of the sinking of the *Parana*. It is expected that a rupture with Germany will be announced immediately on receipt of the report to-day and will probably be followed by the confiscation of German ships. M. Mueller subsequently conferred with the War Minister.

EFFECT OF CUBA'S ACTION.

NEW YORK, April 10. The action of Cuba has affected all Latin America—Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras experiencing great waves of anti-German feeling. It is expected that Brazil's entry will be the signal to all the Republics.

BULGARIA SEVERS RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 10. Bulgaria has severed relations with the United States.

ANNIVERSARY OF IRISH REBELLION.

DISAPPOINTED CROWDS.

LONDON, April 10. The anniversary of the rebellion passed with less disorder in Ireland than was expected. The Republican flag was hoisted on the ruins of the Dublin Post Office, and on the City Hall, at Cork. At night both were removed. In the afternoon, when a crowd of youths in Dublin stoned the police at various points, injuring several, they smashed windows and stoned a military guard passing through Abbey Street. There were large crowds in Dublin, and many apparently had come in from the country to see big happenings, but were disappointed at the stand made by the Sinn Feiners, who not merely did not participate in the attacks on the police, but discouraged the stone-throwers and helped to restore order. Dublin was quiet at night.

THE "ARMED MOB" OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A good deal has been heard about the restiveness of the Canadians under military discipline. The "Correspondence from Patients" column in the *Canadian Hospital News* expresses some views bearing on the subject and here we find a letter headed "Forty Years Saluting 'Napoleon'." "I read your article on discipline with great interest. But here's a poser for you. The Germans have been fed on discipline from the cradle up, for more than forty years. Has it helped them? No, except to a certain extent against other disciplined troops. But when they come up against the great armed mob (from a military point of view) of the British Empire, they are no good. The truth is we are not soldiers, and don't wish to be. We are simply armed civilians, and it seems to me we have proved the superiority of such over barrack-square soldiers."

PENANG COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The Hon. Mr. J. Mitchell, presiding at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, said they could safely leave the fortunes of war with the armies and navies of ourselves and our Allies, whilst those left here could do their bit by maintaining in this small section of the vast brotherhood. There had been a marked increase in the export of tin and rubber and the prices of all produce, except copra, were on a paying level. Although tin was scarce and shipments difficult, tin and rubber marked an increase in quantity exported. The tin shipped in 1916 was 31,118 tons, as compared with 27,153 tons in 1915. The rubber shipped was 17,500 tons as compared with 14,738 tons. Regarding the import market, it was never far from supplies, though stocks at the close of the year were light and many staples were difficult to obtain. There had been no failures in the bazaar, and money appears plentiful, dealers meeting their obligations promptly. The coal shipped in 1916 was 108,530 tons as compared with 93,321 in 1915 and 21,105 in 1913. The supply in 1916 was short of local requirements, and many smaller craft reverted to wood fuel. The value of imports was \$135,783,831 as compared with \$114,963,263 in 1915, and of exports \$124,402,636 against \$102,964,296 in 1915. The necessity to manufacture munitions prevented home factories from taking advantage of the absence of overseas imports, replacing articles and specialties imported by enemies during the years past. The chairman suggested the old system of assistants visiting the bazaar and learning requirements of the market, also of the Chamber establishing a Malay school for European assistants. The indirect result of the Man Power Bonus was that 150 to 200 men were able to make arrangements with their employers to proceed home without presenting themselves for advice. The chairman was of the opinion that industries and businesses were now at minimum strength. The "iron road" to Bangkok was completed. Penang was the only deep water point on the western side of the Peninsula from Burma down, so it should take advantage of the increased trade that accrues. The chairman suggested Government experimental farms to prove what agricultural articles can suitably be grown in the different provinces to provide fresh industries for Malaya's future.

DOUBLE DEATH-RATE.

EFFECT OF FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

H. Patrick Devitte, the Daily Express correspondent at Geneva, writes:— I have had conversations to-day on the subject of the food situation in Germany with a number of newspaper correspondents and other American citizens who have arrived at Berne on their way home to the United States from Berlin and Cologne. They state that the country is divided into two distinct sections—the military and the civilian—and the latter are sacrificing everything for the former. They say that the officers, as a rule, have plenty of food, and the soldiers of the rank and file have enough to subsist on, though they are often hungry. The suffering among the civilian population, however, is described as terrible. The death-rate among women and children has doubled within the past twelve months, and suicides through unbearable misery are very frequent. Despite every effort of the Government, food prices continue to rise to ever more abnormal heights, and practically nothing in the way of foodstuffs is coming from Rumania. It is inevitable, my American informants say, that the sufferings of the people will continue to intensify until the next harvest is gathered. This has still further increased the bitter hatred of England which is expressed on all sides, and accounts for the joy and enthusiasm with which the news of the new submarine piracy has been received throughout the country. The American correspondents add that the reports of food riots in many German towns are perfectly true, and the disturbances recently began to increase in violence. The Government, however, now has the civilian population well in hand. There is a general feeling among the Americans with whom I talked that Germany will never be conquered economically owing to the character of the people. Most of the travellers looked pale and anemic, especially the children. One prominent United States banker said: "With all my money I found it impossible to obtain sufficient nourishing food for my children. Though losing heavily from a financial point of view," he added, "I am heartily glad to get out of Germany."

EMPIRE COTTON.

THE NEED OF EXPANDING A VALUABLE INDUSTRY.

"It is a great source of weakness, both to cotton industry and to the nation that such a large proportion of raw cotton should be drawn from one source of supply, and that so valuable an industry should be dependent on the vagaries of cultivation and climate in one section of the world." This was the reply made by Mr. G. H. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, to a deputation from the cotton supply, and the need of future development within the Empire. The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Marlborough. It was pointed out that wherever the British Cotton Growing Association had been successful in establishing cotton growing, it had brought prosperity, and it had made possible large reductions in the grants-in-aid for East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Nigeria. It was also claimed that if irrigation works were pushed on in one portion of the Empire (the Gairia Plain) there would be an annual production of at least 80,000 bales of high-class cotton within the next five years.

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AMERICA'S NAVAL POSITION.
In *Engineering* there is an article on this subject by an officer of the U.S. Navy. He says: "There are special considerations in the case of this country, which require clear recognition:—(1) We are the only country facing equally on two great oceans with full responsibility on each. (2) We are, in our relations with other Powers, practically an island with widely outlying colonial possessions in the Atlantic, Pacific and Caribbean. (3) We are committed to the policy of forming no alliances, and must go it alone. (4) We are the sole remaining country not to adopt the principle of universal military service as being synonymous with the great democratic principles of equality before the law, equality of opportunity, and equality of responsibility. (5) We are the sole remaining country in the world in which the coast defence is not entirely, or almost entirely, in the hands of the navy. (6) We are the sole remaining victim in the whole world of the voluntary military system, which is enormously expensive per unit, prohibitive in the cost of providing 'adequate' personnel for the land and sea forces, and foolishly extravagant in pensions, in the cost of recruiting, and in the inducements payable to men called upon to generate war. (7) A large percentage of our population consists of undisciplined and unaccustomed foreigners, of whose individual loyalty we must entertain serious doubts. The problems of our national strategy are so vast and yet so light-heartedly disregarded that it is essential that naval officers and army officers who know the real situation should have with them the intelligent understanding and co-operation of all citizens. Half measures give foreign nations a great advantage when diplomatic relations are strained, because they compel a temporary policy of critical times for it is then impossible to do anything in the way of hasty preparation, because it will only precipitate war. We require naval stations and naval bases to correspond with our policy, with our strategy, and with the requirements of the fleet. It means the expenditure of millions of dollars, and is the price of that empire which is ours by destiny, by geography, and by the blood of this nation has already shed but which empire will surely crumble if we lack back. That preparation in time of peace can only be called adequate which leaves only mobilisation as the remaining step in strategy if war unhappily comes. We know what our resources are and land and sea forces are, and also those of other nations. We know what our own and other nations' policies are. Our strategy must fit what we have, and if we have little we can do little. The apparent difference of opinion among naval officers as to the needs of the naval establishment, when called upon to generate war, is largely merely a difference in the values assigned to the various elements of sea power and the exigencies of the moment, considering how much our strategy lacks in so many directions."

UNCONTROLLED ORGY.
LORD MIDLETON ON GROWTH OF OFFICES AND OFFICIALS.
Attention was called by Viscount Middleton in the House of Lords recently to the multiplication of Government offices and officials, and his lordship submitted a motion on the subject. He asked for a return as to the cost of hotels, buildings, etc., upon to generate war, the purpose of housing the new staffs. The expenditure, he said, ran into hundreds of thousands of pounds, and that seemed to him to present a very strong case for investigation. Some pressure should be brought to bear on the Government to stop what could only be described as an uncontrolled orgy leading to vast expenditure. Eight large hotels, two enormous clubs, and 50 other buildings—other than town-houses—had been taken over in London and buildings were being erected all over the metropolis, those in St. James's Park alone, costing over £20,000. The multiplication of staffs also led to extravagance. Lord Curzon in reply said the Government were fully conscious of the dangers referred to by Lord Middleton, and they had appointed a committee to investigate the whole question. The motion was then withdrawn.

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"HAWAII MARU".....Thursday, 12th April, at 3 p.m.
"CANAL MARU".....Wednesday, 25th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"SOSU MARU".....Thursday, 12th April, at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 15th April, at Noon.
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SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....CHENOTU.....April 13, at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....LINAN.....April 14, at 9 a.m.
TIENTSIN.....KUMCHOW.....April 15, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....ANHUI.....April 15, Daylight.
TIENTSIN.....TIENTSIN.....April 15, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....SUNNING.....April 17, at 4 p.m.
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TIENTSIN.....CHIPSUNG.....THURSDAY, April 12, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....WINGSANG.....FRIDAY, April 13, Daylight.
MANILA.....TAISANG.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....CHOISANG.....SUNDAY, April 15, Daylight.
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising:—

Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains and Curios, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1863

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916,

£22,970,367.

1—Authorized Capital £4,000,000

2—Reserve Fund £1,500,000

3—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

4—Surplus £8,337,047

5—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590

6—Sinking Fund Account £128,230

£22,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,529

Other Receipts £78,949

£25,339,529

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Wo Cheong (D'Agall's Street).

Hong Cheong (Kowloon).

etc., etc., etc.

Temperature.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.76

1 P.M. 29.71

4 P.M. 29.68

7 P.M. 29.65

Barometer 1 P.M. 29.76

4 P.M. 29.71

7 P.M. 29.68

Barometer 1 P.M. 29.76

4 P.M. 29.71

7 P.M. 29.68

\$450

OUR STANDARD

16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Office.
Phone 27.

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 3 & 4 ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to:
Messrs. DAVID SARSOON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1860

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Kings and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to:
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very

desirable SHOPS situated in Ice

House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.

Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars,

Apply to:
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1578

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES, Centrally Situated

in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric

light, telephone and sub exchange.

Apply to:
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1545

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's

Building.

Apply to:
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1917. 511

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.

Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars,

apply to:
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,

1 Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,

Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,

Kowloon.

Apply to:
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

On London:—

Bank Wire ... 2/4

On demand ... 2/4 5/16

30 days sight ... 2/4 5/16

4 months sight ... 2/4 5/16

Credita, 4 months sight ... 2/5

Documentary, 4 months sight 2/5

On New York:—

On demand ... 1/5 1/2

Credita, 60 days sight ... 1/5 1/2

On Bombay:—

Wire ... nom.

On Calcutta:—

Wire ... nom.

On Singapore:—

On demand ... 100/

On Manila:—

On demand ... 112

On Shanghai:—

On demand ... nom.

30 days sight (private paper) ... nom.

On Yokohama:—

On demand ... 100/

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per ton) ... 45 40

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ... 83 40 n.

Silver (per oz.) ... 38 3

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 2 nom.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 2 p.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 2 p.

Rate of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 p.

Chinese, Sub. Coll. ... 8 1/2 p.

Hongkong Sub. Coll. ... par.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming

Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy

subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, For-

guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco

cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria,

Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are

suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

OUTWARD.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 6.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M. —

Shutaukok, Sha-

tin and

Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M. —

Aberdeen, Antau,

Ping Shan,

Sui Kung,

Santa, Sankey ... 4.30 P.M. —

Canton, Simsim ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

and Wuchow ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Letters 6 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

1.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays

Namtau and

Samuel ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN

BRANCH P.O.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 5.30 A.M. (7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.)

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. (7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.)

Tai Ping

Tung ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.

Shik K. ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.0 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukung ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9

a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on

the previous evening.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been

compiled at the National Marine Office

in London from the result of the analysis

of observations taken by means of an

automatic tide-recording machine in the

Water Police Basin at Tin Sha Tau

during the years 1897-98.

The zero of the table corresponds with

the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty

Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet

3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the

tid gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard

add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge

at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet

4 inches to the height given in the table

Cuticura Soap and Ointment



For Dandruff Itching Scalp

And falling hair. Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Sample Each Free by Post With 25c. Skin Book. (Send to nearest Cuticura Dispensary or to: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.)

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 35 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Six hours ... 70 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours ... 1.00 "

Six hours ... 1.50 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour ... 0.20 0.40

One hour ... 0.30 0.60

Two hours ... 0.50 0.80

Three hours ... 0.70 1.00

Six hours ... 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents.

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "</